Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1561.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

UNITED STATES, Pennſylvania Diſtrict. } ſſ.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine, called the

MARIA,

With all and ſingular the tackle, apparel and furniture as they now are; the ſaid Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners wages, &c.

WM. NICHOLS, *Marſhal.*

Marſhal's Office, Auguſt 29, 1797.

N. B. The Inventory may be ſeen at my Office

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wf&m4w

White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very ſuperior quality now diſcharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for ſale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.

THE SHIP

Hamburg Packet,

SILAS SWAIN, Maſter,

For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commiſſioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the ſale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an eſſential ſervice to a great number of individuals by publiſhing this notice.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who ſome years ſince kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambroſe Marſhal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive intereſting information.

Auguſt 4. mw&f4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

The Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Conſtables' office, the north eaſt corner of Front and Almond ſtreets, where the friends of thoſe ſick perſons who deſire to be removed to the City Hoſpital, are requeſted to make application—Alſo, a Hearſe will be kept in readineſs for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wiſh to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furniſhed with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of "The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt *ALEXANDER HAMILTON,* Late SECRETARY of the TREASUR, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. dim. eotf.

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeparate propoſals with ſealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furniſh by contract the following articles for the uſe of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

8 Sergeants coats	Dragoons.
2 Muſicians, do.	
10 Sergeants veſts	
126 Privates coats	
126 Privates veſts	
64 Sergeants coats	Artilleriſts & Engineers.
32 Muſicians, do.	
96 Sergeants veſts	
192 Woolen overalls	
192 Linen overalls	
936 Privates coats	
936 do. veſts	
1872 Woolen overalls	
1872 Linen do.	
144 Sergeants coats	Infantry.
72 Muſicians, do.	
216 Sergeants veſts	
432 Linen overalls	
432 Woolen do.	
1893 Privates coats	
1892 do. veſts	
3784 Woolen overalls	
3784 Linen do.	

1ſt Contract, for 1288 Sergeants ſhirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks
2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches
3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair ſhoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2
4th Contract, for 1032 Artilleriſts and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as ſoon as the article ſhall be delivered, and paſſed inſpection.

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

eot11thSep.

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo, 100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims,* and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE *YELLOW FEVER.*

EVER ſince this diſeaſe made ſuch ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its cauſes and cure.—The reſult of his enquiries has convinced him that the reaſon why ſo few perſons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well underſtood, and the conſequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is perſwaded that the exceſſive bleedigns and mercurial reatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the uſe of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if uſed according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins,* Cherry ſtreet, two doors above Ninth ſtreet, (late manager of Jackſon and Co's Medicine Warehouſe, London); by *J. Leblanc,* No. 236; *W. Griffith,* No. 177, *T. Pearſe,* No. 21, South Third ſtreet, *T. Stiff,* No. 55, New ſtreet, near Vine ſtreet, and *J. Gales,* No. 36, Race ſtreet.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

RAN-AWAY,

ON the 1ſt. inſt. from the Subſcriber, an apprentice lad, named Kendal Merrill, about twenty years of age, by trade a Tailor, and had about ſix months to ſerve. Any perſon who will apprehend ſaid run-away, ſo that he may be returned to the Subſcriber, will receive a handſome reward and reaſonable charges.

EDWARD GRAHAM.

Sept. 7. eo. *3t.

City Commiſſioners Office,
Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,

Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A LARGE two ſtory brick Houſe, handſomely ſituated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage houſe and two ſtables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with ſtalls in the two ſtables for 27 horſes. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a deſirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiouſneſs of the houſe, its central poſition, and the largeneſs of the ſtables, make it every ſuitable for a tavern, for which it has always been conſidered as a capital ſtand. Inquire on the premiſes, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

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80 *Dollars Reward.*

LAST night the ſhop of the ſubſcriber was opened, and ſeveral articles taken off, viz. a common black leather pocket book, containing two twenty dollar notes of the laſt emiſſion of the Pennſylvania Bank and a number of looſe papers—one pinchback watch with a carved caſe, and ſix-ſilver ones—one of theſe a French watch, originally made to tell the day of the month, but this part of the works had been taken out—the figures on the dial plate were left—Another was made by Loveland, London, the number 3113; a third was marked on the dial plate as well as the inſide, Amber, New-York. No further particulars are recollected. Whoever diſcovers the thief, or thieves, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction and the property recovered, ſhall have the above reward. Forty dollars will be paid for the property alone, or in proportion for any part of it.

THOMAS LINDSAY.

N. B. All watchmakers are requeſted to ſtop he above watches if offered for ſale.

Frankford, Auguſt 19.

Aug. 21. eo8t.

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Plattillas
Ticklenbergs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race ſtreets.

July 2*. 2aw4w

Roſs & Simſon,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogſheads, / Tierces, and / Barrels.

A ſmall parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica ſpirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hoſiery to be ſold by the package
A few hampers beſt Engliſh cheeſe.

July 27. dtf.

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wiſhes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glaſs-houſe, Chryſtal of all kinds, having particular means for the conſtruction of the kilns, pots, &c. and poſſeſſing likewiſe the articles uſed in the Glaſs houſes of England and France, having worked a long while in moſt of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deſerving of public approbation—He, who wiſhes to ſpeak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24. *4t

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes ave the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

A large aſſortment of India Muſlins, coarſe and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Iriſh Linens and Sheetings, well aſſorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of firſt quality
Eaſt India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimſtone

Mordecai Lewis.

Auguſt 12. 3aw1m

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 *North Third-ſtreet.*

July 27. eo12t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No, 117, in Race or Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Philadelphia, 3d Auguſt, 1797. } dtm

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Gravos Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug. 29 —2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. tiwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies,* on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Camlon,* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life,* the *proper,* becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the perſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it in to circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

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To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, *or* if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers,* ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if ANY perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the um of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. dtw

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Gallo Italian army under Attilaparte have by their successes and the distance to which they have carried their arms from the seat of empire, placed their leader in a very similar predicament to that of Cæsar, when he first meditated the passage of Rubicon.

Modern Gaul offers fewer obstacles, to the ambitious projects of a daring and able adventurer, than Cæsar had to encounter in overturning the Roman Republic. Rent and shattered to her centre, by the various factions which crime has given birth to, her calamities have been increased in pressure within by the drain occasioned by her external exertions. She has exchanged her former opulence, prosperity and wholesome strength for a force alike dangerous to herself and her foes, and become "armed and inverted." A disorderly horde of ruffians, whom she is at a loss how to dispose of, are the present representatives of the ancient and once powerful monarchy of France. Could the same active force be now brought against her that took the field under the Duke of Brunswick and the King of Prussia in 1792, she must succumb to the pressure. But her security lies in her having depressed the power of her enemies by those deleterious efforts which have ruined her own. From her own bosom then, must come the efforts which is to overturn that clumsy and ill-constructed edifice which she has erected on the ruins of the monarchy.

But the world at this day contains no Cæsar. This age is the æra of mepiocrity,—sterile in the production of great men. A Marlborough, a Turenne, a Gustavus, or a Frederick, would long ago have stopped the torrent of madness which has drenched Europe with human gore. The great Frederick left no accomplished general behind him War generally creates great men:—but the present contest of five years, however fertile in brave and hardy warriors, has given to the world no one specimen of those masterly tactical abilities, which have alone been wanting to turn the efforts of a wild race of madmen to their own confusion.

In Buonaparte, from whom some have been in the habit of looking for great things I see no other talents than those common to the rude Barbarian. He has overrun Italy—as Attila, Alaric and Genseric did before him. No permanent conquest resulted from their destructive course—no permanent establishment will result from his.—He has hitherto displayed nothing of the great general. His career has been on the contrary, marked by errors, for which a great commander would have executed a subaltern. Where were his mighty talents when the Austrian general Beaulieu, an old man man of 80, escaped from his clutches with 18,000 men, Buonaparte frequently coming up with and engaging him at the head of a force amounting at least to 50,000. While he has been dancing about from place to place to enjoy triumphal processions, his army has repeatedly been left without a head, and though treachery or incapacity may have prevented these advantages being seized hold of by the Austrian commanders, who might have employed them to rid their country of the despoiling and murderous foe, yet does not he enjoy on this account any exemption from the imputations which would have rested on his capacity and vigilance, had they been faithful in availing themselves of the advantages thus offered by his negligence. To conclude. Buonaparte is no Cæsar in talents, tho' he may be in villainy; and if France is to be rid of her new-fangled republic, it will be by other hands.

It has frequently appeared in criminal trials in Great-Britain, that gangs of highwaymen employ among their bands, and in their intercourse with one another, a species of language unintelligible, but to themselves—denominated *cant slang*.

This is also a common practice with the Jacobins; and as it proved so powerfully instrumental in works of destruction in France, they calculate, with their accustomed stupidity, upon similar success against the free and equal government of America.

The following paragraph from the Aurora is a tolerable specimen of those hackneyed phrases, expressions and assertions; whose use and meaning, if any they have, is for a kind of *Shibboleth*, to be confined and employed within the pale of the faction.

"Hitherto the British faction have attempted only to palliate the injuries and insults inflicted on our commerce and seamen by British privateers and and British King's ships; but of late the Gazette of the United States attempts to exculpate them altogether. "Never, says that paper, can one nation more systematically respect the rights and privileges of another, than great-Britain does that of America at this day."—It is by publications of this nature, which are no doubt well paid for, that the British are encouraged to continue capturing our defenceless merchantmen and condemning or forcing them to sell at a great loss, and to continue the impressment of our seamen."

No Editor could, without encountering the indignation and contempt of all the respectable part of the community, attempt to "palliate the injuries and insults" of any nation whatever. So far as relates to Great Britain, it may safely be denied that it ever was done by any American Editor. A keen sense of the indignities offered to this country by Britain, was early evinced in the Gazette of the United States—their outrages were reprobated in as loud a tone as the occasion demanded. But the Aurora, disregarding public contempt, has uniformly not *palliated* but justified and advised the treacherous and piratical attacks of France; and now (O! matchless impudence!) charges others with justifying insults to the country.

Bache is one of those *clever fellows*, who seldom are found without a resource in cases of extremity. If defeated in argument, and beat off his ground, he invariably descends either to misrepresentation or abuse, and his whole volume of *cant slang* is ransacked for epithets to resist arguments, which he finds invincible.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have attended to their appointment, and now invite them to recommend in writing, signed by one or more reputable inhabitant, such of the indigent as may come to their knowledge, who will be assisted as they may stand in need, by applying at the State-House, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 6th inst. and every second, fourth and sixth days of the week, called Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hours, while necessary; and those who want employ, may likewise apply as above, or to either of the commissioners at their dwellings.

Commissioners for the city.
Robert Wharton, S. Third-street, No. 135.
George Krebs, N. Fifth-street, No. 17.
John James, ditto No. 18.
Israel Israel, corner of Chesnut & Third St.
Thomas Savery, N. Fifth-street, No. 20.
Edward Garrigues, Cherry-street, No. 39.
Commissioners for the Northern Liberties.
Samuel Wheeler, Vine-street, No. 99.
John Wagner, Noble-street.
George Inglis, New Market-street.
Commissioners for Southwark.
Samuel Church, corner South & Water St.
William Lennard, South Second-street.
Robert M'Mullen, Swanson-street.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1797.

From a VIRGINIA PAPER.

Amongst Mr. Clay's reasons why he thinks that some of our countrymen wish "all power to centre in the hands of one person" he states that certain members of Congress were of opinion that they had no right to advise the Executive as to the grounds of negociation with France; that they proposed an addition of 992 men to our artillery an increase and completion of our little navy, and an augmentation of our military establishment—Good God! what rtasons are these, and particularly at this time to prove that despotism is about to be introduced! Mr. Clay, and some others were opposed to these things, and as an apology to his constituents tells them, and attempts to alarm them too, that these things were all for the purpose of centering "all power in the hands of one person." Will his constituents receive it as an apology? or have they a right to expect of Mr. Clay that he support that government which we have formed freely; to entitle him to their approbation longer? Let us examine the opinions of these members of Congress so reprobated by Mr. Clay, and see how they will stand—By the constitution "The President shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur: and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors" &c. &c. The President and Senate being thus empowered through their ambassadors to negociate and make treaties are responsible for any breach of the trust thus reposed in them, and may be impeached and punished. The responsibility and powers are inseperably annexed by the constitution; thus the Judge is answerable for his conduct in judging, the legislator in lawgiving and the executive in performing the duties of their department, in making treaties, &c. Take away the responsibility and you had better take away the power. The Congress of the United States then advising the Executive what kind of a treaty to make with France, evidently takes away the responsibility and the executive is not acccountable for any consequences: this is not authorized by our constitution and is a direct attempt of the legislative to encroach on one branch of our Government "to centre in the hands of a few" which Mr. Clay so loudly complains of in others while he is pursuing the direct road to the attainment of it himself. The impropriety of Congress advising the Executive to make this of that treaty is manifest on the score of information: The President has ambassadors in all the different states and kingdoms with which we have connection, their duty is to make enquiry, and see and examine into, particularly, the conduct of the nation where each resides, to know the principles which govern their councils towards us, to know their situation, strength, commerce, demands, what suits them and is convenient to us &c. &c. and to give private information of all these to the Executive—With this certain and authentic information; is not the executive better qualified to make a treaty than any other department of Government?

Is not the Executive thus informed, better qualified than the house of representatives, whose information is collected from vague reports, news-papers retailing falsities and contradictions and other sources equally as uncertain? Upon the score of preserving the constitution inviolate, sound policy and the probability of treaties being made, better consulting our true interests, I conclude that Congress had no more right to advise the executive what kind of a treaty to make than the judiciary have our state legislatures, or any other body of men not impowered by the constitution.

A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.

[The *genius* alluded to above, is a member of the Gallo-Virginia phalanx, and a more sensible and clear sighted democrat does not grace that pure, virtuous and *republican* congregation of worthies. How it happened, is of no consequence, but he subscribed for the Gazette of the United States. Shortly after, an article was copied from a country Gazette, purporting, that the most recent advices from Europe, indicated discontents in France at the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of the present blood-stained rulers.—That the discontented peasant, and the ancient French gentleman, were enquiring "who will shew us any good in the present order of things?" &c. The wise, independent, and truth-searching member; called to discontinue his subscription, assigning for reason, that though such froth could not intoxicate his profound brain, yet as he forwarded the papers to a young printer newly set up in his town, he was fearful of such publications gaining a hold on the young man's mind, and perverting him from the right path. This man is nevertheless an *independent* republican! a friend to *free enquiry*, and a searcher after truth, an advocate for the liberty of the press, and a valorous champion for the independence and dignity of his country!]

To the PRINTERS of NEWSPAPERS in PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen,

The subject of the following observations being of general importance, I request you will publish them in your several papers, and oblige

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

(Continued from a former paper.)

I SHALL premise, as a general rule equally affecting all, that five things must concur to qualify any man to vote at an election. An elector must be 1st, a freeman; 2d, a citizen; 3d, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards; 4th, he must have resided in the state two years next before the election; and 5th, he must, within that time, have paid taxes, assessed at least six months before the election. The want of any one of these disqualifies from voting, except as to the last, in a case which I shall hereafter mention.

I. Natives to be entitled to vote, must be of the age of twenty-one years or upwards; their ordinary place of residence, for two years next before the election, at which they offer their votes, must have been in this state; and within that time, they must have paid a state or county tax, assessed at least six months before the election. See constitution of Pennsylvania, art. 3d, section 1st.

II. Emigrants into this state, if they have before been citizens of any other of the United States, are, of course, citizens of this state; but still they are not entitled to vote, unless they have resided in this state two years next before the election, and, within that time, paid a state or county tax, assessed at least six months before the election, ib. and art. of confed. 4.

III. Emigrants from foreign states must have resided in this state two years next before the election, and, within that time, have paid a state or county tax, assessed at least six months before the election; and still they are not entitled to vote unless they have been naturalized, or become citizens. Ibid.

To ascertain whether a foreigner has been naturalized, or become a citizen or not, the following enquiries must be made: 1st, was he a citizen of this state, or any other of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, or at any time before the 26th of March, 1790. If he was, he remains a citizen. But if he was not, it must then be enquired, 2d, has he or, since the 26th of March, 1790, and before the 29th January, 1795, been naturalized, or become a citizen of the United States, agreeably to the directions of the act of congress of 26th March, 1790. If he has, he remains a citizen. But if he has not, it must be enquired, 3d, has he, or since the 29th January, 1795, been naturalized or become a citizen of the United States, agreeably to the directions of the act of congress of 29th of January, 1795. If he was, he remains a citizen.

To explain this I must trace the progress of our naturalization laws. The former constitution of Pennsylvania declared, that every foreigner of good character, who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, section 42. By an act of assembly 13th September, 1795, it was declared, that no stranger from foreign parts, who has come into this state, although he have resided therein one full year, shall be admitted to vote at an election, unless he produce to the inspector a certificate of his having taken an oath of allegiance, section 21.

The constitution of the United States gave to congress power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, art. 1, sect. 8. This power congress did not exercise till 6th March, 1790, when they authorised any common law court of record, to admit aliens to become citizens. From that time, all laws of any state, respecting the admission of aliens to become citizens, ceased; and aliens could be admitted only according to the directions of the law of congress. On 29th January, 1795, congress repealed this law and enacted another authorising the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court of some one of the states, or of the territories north-west, or south of the river Ohio, or a circuit or district court of the United States, to admit aliens to become citizens. And ever since that law, no alien can be admitted a citizen but according to its directions.

The proof that one who was an alien, has become a citizen to be given to entitle him to vote, is a certificate by the magistrate, before whom the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania was taken, before the 6th March, 1790, or of the court before whom the alien was admitted as a citizen, since that time. If that certificate of the magistrate be lost, the best way to supply it would be to obtain another, and if that cannot be done, it must be, like all other lost proof, supplied by oath. Act of assembly September 13th, 1785, sec. 21. Alien children of aliens, minors at the time of the naturalization of their fathers, become thereby citizens—act of congress 6th March, 1790, and 29th January, 1795.

Not having paid taxes is no disqualification of a person legally exempted from taxes, nor of the son of a qualified person, if this son be above twenty-one, and under twenty-two years of age—Penn. const. art. 3, sec. 1—act of assembly, 25th September, 1786, sec. 6. And evidence of age, residence and payment of taxes, &c. may be given by oath—act of 13th September, 1785, sec. 23.

No elector can give in his vote but at the district, and to the inspector for the township in which he lives—act of 13th September, 1785, sec. 13.

Such is, I think, a faithful statement of the qualifications of electors, as prescribed by our laws: for the due execution of which our election officers are sworn, and for any deviation from which, they are liable to prosecution and punishment. I consider their faithful execution as necessary to preserve the purity of our government.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, &c.

EXTRACTS, translated for this Gazette, from the History of Crimes, committed during the French Revolution, just published at Paris, in six volumes octavo. Volume 1st, page 1st.

"O my country! are you free!" "This is the question which every worthy man puts to himself, in running over this soil still wet with the blood of its most virtuous inhabitants; this country, where the wrecks of the most elegant monuments of human art lie scattered by the side of dead bodies; this France, formerly so peopled, so magnificent, to-day, changed into a desert, and covered with the crape of tombs. O my country! Liberty, that object of thy love and first sacrifices, has she been the price of the scourges, which some monsters have heaped on thy SURFACE? In fine, are you free?—All is silent; and the deplorable orphans of a mortally wounded nation, with their eyes turned towards heaven, appear to ask: "When then will a man arise sufficiently couragious to paint the secret and public crimes of our tyrants, to transmit to future ages the lesson of our misfortunes, and to console the shades of our murdered fathers, by exposing to the execration of the universe the fiend-like deformity of their assassins."

"Well, this man shall be me. For three years past I have panted to enjoy the liberty of the press. In the midst of the inundation of all sorts of vices, let us offer an asylum to the virtues indignant; let us see whether the liberty of the press has lost nothing; and if the language of truth can make itself heard without obstacle. If it terrifies only the guilty, then will I speak; those who govern wish the happiness of the people—they cannot be offended at what I shall say." "By what fatality has it happened that this people were at the mercy of a horde of robbers? What have they done to merit this shameful destiny? Is it necessary that a revolution should partake of the horrors of a vulcano or an earthquake? But if the calm appears, ought we not to examine the losses we have sustained, to count the victims, and to give to each of them the tribute of regret it merits? We have seen monsters on the throne; we have seen the senate of Rome disgorge the Appius's; but what we had never seen till this enlightened age, what we will never see again, is the genius of crime convoking all the wicked vile monsters disseminated in the croud of an immense nation, attaching them the one to the other, confounding together all the elements of depravity, all the amalgamation of ferocity; heading with this impure filth the enormous colossus of destruction, animating it with the fire of hell, covering his forehead with the diadem of kings, his shoulders with senatorial robes, his body with a brazen coat of mail, and giving up to this monster, until then unheard of riches, fields, cities, provinces, empire and men."

"This monster has lived—we have seen him; where is the catalogue of his victims? In the disaster at Lisbon, one hundred thousand citizens of every age, rank and sex perished in some minutes. An alphabetical list, some months after, was drawn up of the names of those unfortunate victims, for the benefit of the families who survived the physical revolution: why not follow this example with respect to the political revolution of France. Such is the first part of the useful work, more philosophical than is thought, more disposing to internal peace than is imagined, which I give to the public. "It is philosophical, I repeat.—How much to think of—to consider, will the collection, contained in the first and second volume of the History of Crimes committed during the Revolution, enriched with cuts and revolutionary chronological tables, afford to all orders of readers, whether foreign or domestic! How many persons' thoughts will it turn towards themselves! What a load of remorse will it not excite! Nobles, clergy, kings, and your people, who have suffered most, run over this repertory, you will there see what you have to reproach yourselves with. The friends of humanity will applaud this idea, they will thereby feel more strongly the necessity of totally abolishing the punishment of death, a necessity so often demonstrated in my Journals of the Revolution in Paris, and a proposition always vainly agitated in our three first legislatures."

"Let us unveil this list of judicial massacres; this eloquent list will prove that every law which delivers the lives of citizens, to the blunders, errors and passions of their fellow-creatures, it is in fact unjust and bad. It is time that we snatch the axe out of the hands of justice, and confine her to her scales—it is time that she should be invested with those god-like attributes, which the fiend-like passions of men have torn from her."

"We may charge all our evils to the flight of the king, to which step he was compelled by the continued insults and dangers to which he was hourly exposed. Had Louis been less timid, France at this day would not have been in the ruined state she is at present— ruined I say, notwithstanding our all-boasted victories and territorial acquisitions; for what conquests can compensate for the loss of religion, morality, commerce, manufactures; for the disorganization of civil society—the relaxation of principles necessary to the existence of social order, and the engendering of horrid feuds, animosities and deadly factions, which for years to come will make our wretched country the seat of carnage, butchery, and civil discord. This step of Louis produced its intended object—the massacres of September, and amidst the horrors of those massacres did the convention spring forth. It was composed of simple and thoughtless men, of villains, flaming partizans, the accomplices, and who will believe it, even the principal actors on those horrid days; of those men, who, to arrive at the curule chair, *feigned for liberty an unbounded enthusiasm in the clubs*, in the sections, in the primary assemblies, deceived the people with respect to their true interests; bore on their foreheads; LOVE OF COUNTRY, written in characters of blood, and building, on the continuance of massacres, the continuance of their insolence and future grandeur."

REMARKS.

By such men has the French Revolution hitherto been conducted—men who made dead bodies the steps by which they ascended to power more than despotic—by such men, (to say the Directory and not the Legislative Body of France) have the godlike characters who have administered our national government been reviled, abused, vilified for pursuing a line of conduct dictated by the purest patriotism and conscientious sense of duty—by five or perhaps three such men has a decree been passed which they had no constitutional right to enact, authorizing the most lawless piracy upon the property of the inhabitants of these states, in defiance of the laws of justice, the good faith of treaties, the opinion of the French nation, and even of the legislative body of France! The disposition lately shewn by the Council of Five Hundred, to condemn the conduct of the Directory with respect to their piratical decree towards this country, is the highest encomium that could possibly be bestowed on the pure and virtuous conduct of the political pilots who have safely conducted the new ship United States thro' the storms of domestic faction and foreign intrigue, into the harbour of peace; and it must now afford the most godlike satisfaction to think that in avoiding the shipwreck that awaited their beloved vessel by running on the coast of England, they are not likely to be stranded on the coast of France, but that what some time ago appeared to be the main land of France, is now found to be only five or perhaps three fell rocks, set up there by some wicked Americans to shipwreck their national vessel, which, although built by *wisdom*, of the materials of VIRTUE, and hitherto navigated by *Patriotism*, is still the object of their inveterate malice, hatred, envy and ill-will—As France is condemning those five rocks as a national reproach, we indulge the well founded expectation of soon seeing them removed, or light houses put where they are, to warn those who may visit their coast where the danger lies; as France I say, is crying out against those five rocks, should not America give up to national execration the fiends among us who *set* them *up*, and have indulged the diabolical hope of seeing the fleet of the United States under convoy of the *good* ship Constitution, and hitherto navigated by able, patriotic and experienced seamen, cast away upon those five newly discovered and dangerous rocks. Yes! my fellow-citizens, we have men of that black cast among us!—miscreants who have, under the mask of "*exclusive patriotism*," been the instigators of all the depredations committed on our property by order of the "*five headed monster*," and have openly justified and secretly enjoyed the fiend-like pleasures of seeing their country a prey to all the misfortunes of a ruined commerce, and general individual bankruptcy. The satisfaction of those monsters would no doubt have been increased had our country become a prey to the anarchy and civil war prepared for it with so much art and address by the different agents of Jacobinism, sent out by the different sanguinary factions who have exercised the powers of government in France for several years past; but thanks be to God, who made use of the Great Washington as an instrument in his hands to avert all the horrors contemplated with so much pleasing anticipation by the Jacobins among us; who, as they were idolizers of the Robespierres, the Carriers, and other monsters who have deluged France with blood, would no doubt have followed the objects of their adoration through all the disgraceful bloody scenes which have been played in France. Happy are ye! *virtuous and patriotic* Federal Americans! whom I glory in calling my countrymen, that you had a Washington at the head of affairs. And you! venerable, virtuous, good old man! What must be your satisfaction! How god-like must be your feeling to think that the only plausible justification your enemies have had for villifying and traducing your irreproachable character is removed! The people of France are doing justice to your character by execrating the engines among them of an abandoned American faction, who have condemned the equitable measures entered into by you for the good of your country. Receive, O illustrious Washington, the warmest benedictions of a grateful and virtuous People, for thy long continued faithful services, during a period of twenty years, amidst difficulties and dangers; in which time, although exercising fuctions the most important and arduous, and not being exempt from the frailty attached to humanity, yet, in no one instance will impartial, candid reason, find cause to condemn thy conduct. Supported by the everlasting pillars of an approving conscience, and the esteem of the VIRTUOUS part of you fellow-citizens, the evening of your days will be the foretaste of that share of eternal bliss, which awaits you hereafter, where no PAINE ever did or can enter. Let the remainder of your days be happy; for the good work of national felicity begun by you, will be continued by the firm, tried and patriotic Adams, who, like his great predecessor, standing firm on the rock of integrity, will hold his head in sun-beams, while the storms of disorganizing Jacobinic faction shall beat in silent murmurs at his feet.

As the hydra of Jacobinism originated in France, whence it spread its malignant influence to other countries, it is to be hoped that the mortal stab about to be given the Monster by the People of France, will extend to its offspring all over the globe; and that instead of totally exterminating every sacred principle of human nature, as it fondly expected; by the introduction of anarchy and licentiousness, it will itself be destroyed by good government, order and justice, I expect some pamphlets from Paris, wherein, among other crimes alledged against the Directory, their piratical unconstitutional decree authorising depredations against American property will be reprobated in the severe manner it merits; and the conduct of the men who have administered our government, extolled as wise, just, and proper, and as having, by the preservation of Peace with Great Britain, and the consequent prevention of the domination of the different French factions over the councils of the United States; by which our government has been saved, and the cause of Civil Liberty in general benefitted thereby.—Had the United States engaged in war with G. Britain, it is more than probable, from the domination of French Councils here, and the men who would thereby have been at the head of our affairs, that our government would have been overturned by those political bigots, in order to model it according to

the pure French Democracy of 1793; the friends of Despotism would then have had a powerful argument against a Republican government being capable of answering the ends for which governments were instituted; when they could not with truth say, that the people of the United States, a free, enlightened, and virtuous people, unbiassed by foreign or domestic violence, established a government to-day which to-morrow they pulled down, and exposed the country to all the horrors of anarchy and civil discord. What a triumph has not Civil Liberty obtained from the conduct of our rulers during the dangers to which our government has been exposed since the existence of the war in Europe. Tremble, ye American disorganizers! ye antifederalists, ye enemies to our Washingtons, our Adams's our Hamiltons, our Jays, our Pickerings—The French nation is about to give you the wound of mortality, and to raise on your downfall, monuments of eternal renown to the above Worthies, and their Partizans, for the decided part they have taken in support of Civil Liberty in the danger to which she was exposed from the foul fiends—Innovation, Anarchy and Licentiousness. PATRIOTICUS.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 7.

A fire was discovered on Wednesday night a little after 10 o'clock, in a stable between William and Rose streets, near Rhinelander's sugar house; before it could be subdued, the stable and a back building adjoining were consumed, and a horse was burnt. The successful activity of the firemen was remarkable: several wooden buildings near the fire having been preserved, which it was thought almost impossible to save. This accident is supposed to have been occasioned by carelessness in taking a candle into the stable without proper caution.

The entertainments at the Greenwich street Theatre this evening, are humanely intended for the relief of the sufferers at the late fire in Albany.

This morning the University of Bridewell was enriched by the addition of *twenty-one* new members, on the recommendation of the watchmen, and a *conge d'elire* from the Police.

New Inventions.

Amongst the new inventions offered to the public, there are few, perhaps, which discover more of the inventive genius than that recently brought into use in this city, by Peter A. Mesier, for ruling paper. The neatness of the lines drawn by this machine far exceed any heretofore executed which, together with the dispatch of business and cheapness of work, must be evincive of its public utility. The inventor of this patent machine is a French gentleman in this city of the name of Brunelle, who has several other valuable inventions under way, which doubtless will become of great public use, as well as advance him high in the estimation of the friends of the

MECHANIC ARTS.

BOSTON, September 5.

BOMBARDMENT of CADIZ.

An arrival from Lisbon, which sailed thence July 20, states, that Lord St. Vincents (late Jervis) with a fleet of 30 sail of the line, gun boats &c. had entered Cadiz harbor, bombarded the town, silenced the batteries, captured St. Mary's, and passed to the Spanish fleet which had fled to the most interior part of the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 18.

"The last post informs us, that Cadiz is invested by Jervis's fleet. The bombardment has been very severe, upwards of 15,000 inhabitants have fled from the city; which has been set on fire in several places. The town of St. Mary's, on the main, has already been captured."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Bulkley & Son, dated Lisbon, July 18.

"The blockade and bombardment of Cadiz, still continues, to the great injury and detriment of their trade."

[Cadiz, is in W. long. 6. 46. lat. 36. 25. a city and post-town of the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, situated at the N. W. end of the island of of Leon, or Lyon, opposite to the port St. Mary's, on the continent 270 m. S. W. of Madrid, 60 m. S. W. of Seville, and 45 m. N. W. of Gibralter. The island it stands upon is in length about 18 m. the S. W. end about 9 broad, and the N. W. end where the town stands, is not 2 m. broad. It has a communication with the continent by a bridge, and with the opposite shore forms a bay 12 miles long, and 6 broad; but about the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent, and the island, so near together that the forts upon them, command the passage. The city has about 3000 houses in it, and the best foreign trade of any town in Spain, for the galleons annually take in their loading here, and return hither with the treasures and rich merchandize of Peru and Mexico. The earl of Essex, in the year 1596, landed on the island, took the town, plundered it of a prodigious treasure, and burnt the galleons in the harbor. [*Gazetteer.*]

On Saturday last this town had a very fortunate escape, from a threatened terrible conflagration, by the boiling over of the tar kettle belonging to Messrs. Cades' Ropewalk, at West-Boston. By an aperture, between the copper and bricks, occasioned by the drying of the mortar, the tar communicated with the fire below—and the raging element shewed its brassy head, several yards above the chimney. Nothing but the particular construction of the tar house preserved the neighbouring walks, and in fact a large part of the town; and the repeal of the law, which directed buildings, such as the above is, must be regretted.

SUPREME COURT.—Yesterday Smith, committed for Burglary and Arson, was arraigned at the bar, heard his indictment read, and plead not guilty. Margaret Dexter was indicted on 17 counts for Larceny, and plead guilty to two. Wm. Dexter confessed his guilt on an indictment for Larceny.

SOMETHING CURIOUS.—A pear-tree, in the yard of Mr. Peabody, in Centre-street, has upon it fine mature pears, and budding blossoms.

The person knocked overboard from a Salem packet, a few weeks since, and drowned, proves to be a Mr. Thomas Watson, of a very respectable family in Bath, England.

NEW-LONDON, September 2.

A Wild Cat was killed in Danbury, on Thursday the 17th ult. by captain Benajah Benedict, measuring 3 feet and 2 inches from the end of his nose to the root of his tail.

September 6.

Captain Storey, of the Augusta, brought a few Irish papers, which contain nothing more than has been before received, except the following articles: The Londonderry Journal of the 27th June, says, in the course of a week, several hundreds of the inhabitants of the neighboring parishes came in and took the oath of allegiance, and that they expressed great sorrow for the distracted state of the country.

Thirteen ships were taking in passengers at Derry, while the Augusta was there;—and greater numbers would still emigrate, were it not that real property cannot be disposed of for a quarter of its common value.

Married, in this city, Mr. Walter Hubbell, merchant, of North-Carolina, to Miss Ann Law, daughter of the hon. Richard Law, Esq.

CHARLESTON, August 25.

GOOD NEWS

Powhatan re-taken from the French.

The ship Powhatan, capt. Shaw, of this port, we mentioned, some days ago, to have been captured on her passage from Savanna to London, by a French privateer. The Frenchman took out all the crew of the Powhatan, excepting capt. Shaw and three of his men, and supplying their places with eleven Frenchmen, ordered her for Nantes. The gallant Shaw, not intimidated by the superiority in numbers, risked the retaking of his ship, on the resolution and conduct of his men and himself; he succeeded and carried her into Milford Haven in Wales. A subscription has been opened at Lloyd's, and the intrepidity of capt. Shaw and his men will be very handsomely rewarded.

Ship Alcnomack retaken from the French.

The ship Alcnomack, which sailed from Greenock for this port, in April, was taken by a French privateer, retaken by the English frigate Apollo, and arrived at Cork on the 30th May.

The ship Pacific, Kennedy, from this port for London, was detained 16 hours by the French privateer ship Hydra; capt. K. was struck and abused by the French officer, and was plundered of his yawl and a bale of cotton.

The ship Lucretia, Seabury, was to sail from Liverpool for this port, the 1st of July.

The ship Aurora, Brown, arrived at London, the latter end of May, from this port.

Extract of a letter, dated Hamburgh, May 3, to a mercantile house in this city.

"It will certainly be agreeable for you to learn, that several American vessels having been captured by the French, now are allowed to continue their voyage with their whole cargo."

A curious speci. en of a circular from a commercial house in Hamburgh, to gentlemen in this city.

"Pray perm t by this that we recommend ourselves to your honest commands we dedicate ourselves principally Tobacco line, besides such affaires, as this place may give occasion fo A sufficient fund and necessary experience enables us to make its effect probable. Integrit and sincere care for our friends interest are the pi lars of our dealing, a trial shall convince the reality of our assurance.

Th Tobacco is in very high price at present and if there should not come any supplies of consideration, it will rise still more; which shall be the same case by Coffee and Sugars.

On the foot of this you shall find noted the present prices of every articels.

If you should resolve to sent us for the future any goods in Commission we are allways ready to accept the half amount by sending bill of Loading and then you may be continually informed from the situation of tread and his prices, therewith you can make Enterprizes with ground which must aim to your advantage.

We take the sell upon against 2 prC. of Provision and shall menage all costs.

If you should commit any products from this place we likewise strive to serve you satisfactorely.

On our Circumstances you may inquire here by y've A quaintance at this place.

We recommend ourselves in your favour and remain sincerely

Sirs, &c.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 15.

Ext act of a letter from St. Marc, June 16.

"I shall give you in detail the outlines of the proceedings of the brigands from their first approach till their defeat on the 10th instant.

"For some weeks prior to the 1st instant, the brigands were seen from Gros Morne collecting in vast numbers from all quarters, on the banks of the Atribonite river, with several field pieces in their front, with which they gradually approached that post, till on the 1st of this month they made dispositions to attack it; they encamped themselves upon a hill, inclining towards the Salina where they mounted one heavy gun and a mortar, at the same time they sent a large body of troops to encamp at the watering place, which cut off supplies of water and provisions from the town to Gros Morne and Camp Langie. The former post was so warmly attacked by the cannon and shells from the mortar, that it completely panic-struck the French officers and their blacks, that they thought of nothing but the means of saving themselves, so precipitately fled to the woods; the brave but unfortunate British of the 17th light dragoons (50 in number) without an officer, had now to sustain the whole fire of the enemy, and absolutely kept them at bay for some time; they were at length overpowered by numbers, and only 25 of them were fortunate in cutting their way through, and arrived at Fort Churchill.

"Port Langie, commanded by a French officer was evacuated without firing a shot—In consequence of this rascally business our judicious commandant (Col. Cocherelle) ordered all the out-posts, on the 3d to be withdrawn, and the guns to be spiked; these were Camp Guillon, Le Rey, Marie, Frang, and Montrouie, (Gros Morne and Langie being already taken) our hopes of safety became now very doubtful, having only the town, Fort Churchill, and Fort Brisbane to depend on. On the 4th, a battery was commenced on Guillon side, which on the 6th opened on the town, and plied us very warmly with balls and shells; at the same time a brass 24 pounder was opened against Fort Churchill, and continued without interruption all day. Only conceive the state of the inhabitants, particularly of the helpless women with their infants, and all their valuable effects in their arms, no vessel to take them off, and no prospect of any. I never saw woe more completely depicted than at this time, from four to five hundred women arranging themselves along the beach, seemingly more inclined to throw themselves headlong into the deep than be in the power of the savage enemy.

"No shells were thrown after seven in the morning of the 7th June, but the 24 pound brass piece at light on the day, opened on Fort Churchill in a most tremendous manner, and continued till 11 o'clock, when the most desperate storming commenced that has ever been known on the part of the Brigands, from two to three thousand of them advanced in three columns to the fort, prepared with scaling ladders, hand-shells, full of combustible materials, and other warlike implements; they fought desperately under the wall for 35 minutes, several mounted crying *Vive la Republique*, but fortunately for our salvation, the few British that assisted in defending the fort behaved so gallantly that they were finally repulsed; they shot several of our own blacks who were going to abandon their posts, and thereby obliged the rest to do their duty. An officer of the 17th Light Dragoons was twice struck by stones by a brigand who had mounted the wall, upon recovering himself, he lifted a 6 pound shot and let fly at the fellow, and settled him, "By J——s I know you, honey, you have had your breakfast."

"Never were the brigands known to have fought so desperately as on this day, they left 550 men dead on the field 2 colonels and 15 officers—this account is ascertained by their papers, which were taken the 9th, with their 24 pound brass gun, having been reinforced on the 8th from Port au Prince, the appearance of eight ships full of troops entering the harbour, struck them with consternation and they abandoned all their works, &c.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *September 9.*

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 8th to 9th September, in the Morning.

Admitted, since last report,

David Wallace, Davidson's, Vernon street, between South and Shippen streets.
Catharine Turner, Penn street.
Catharine Turner, jun. Penn street.
Elizabeth M'Cave, (an infant) Penn street.
Thos. Harkins, S. Richardet's, city tavern.
Wm. Robertson, Drawbridge.
Francis Dougherty, 272, South 2d street
Abraham Cobett, 25, Walnut-street
Samuel Peoples, P. Wadman's, 158, South Front-street
William Morgan, 89, South Water-street
George Preole, P. Blackstone's, corner of Crab and Shippen-streets.
Joseph Azam, French tavern, Water, below South-street

Discharged since last report:

James Rowan, admitted 3d inst.
Henry Steward, do. 25th ult.

Eloped:

Thomas Townsend, admitted 5th inst.

Died since last report.

James Reynold's, admitted 6th inst.
Francis Dougherty, 8th inst. 12 hours after admission.
Peggy Sileox, 5th inst.

Remaining last Report		35
Admitted,		12
		47
Discharged	2	
Eloped	1	
Died	3	6
Remain in Hospital,	Convalescents 5, Sick 36	41

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs	12
From the city hospital	3
Total	15

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

Burials for 24 hours ending yesterday at noon.

Christ Church	1 Adult
St. Peter's	1
St. Paul's	1
Friends	1
German Lutheran	1
German Calvinists	1
City Hospital*	9
Potter's Field	1 Child
Total	16

* Five of these were from the city.

Died, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMPSON, wife of Mr. James Thompson, of this city, and mother of the late Dr. Thompson.

A man this morning, in Arch street, near Fourth Street, was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, fell down, and expired in about ten minutes.

The following story is currently reported: A watchman observing a cart conducted by two men, passing him, with some circumstances which gave rise to suspicion, was induced to stop and examine it, having called other watchmen to his assistance. The examination of the cart resulted in discovering two coffins therein, filled with plate and other valuables!

The Coffee-house is now entirely shut up: One of the principal waiters has been seized with the prevailing fever, and conducted to the hospital.

Laillson, the Equestrian, is performing at Alexandria.

Fennell, the Roscius of America, has again joined Wignell's corps, and made his appearance at New-York, in Zanga.

ANECDOTE.

In the winter of 1692—3, the French surprized three Mohawk castles, and were about to murder the Indians taken prisoners therein; but were prevented by the interference of their own Indian allies. Colonel Schuyler set out at the head of a small party to harrass them on their return, and succeeded in cutting off numbers of them. The English party exhausted before their return, almost all their provisions, and were reduced to very great distress: but the Indians experienced no such inconvenience. "The colonel was one day invited to eat broth with them, which some of them had ready boiled, which he did, till they, putting the ladle into the kettle to take out more, brought out a Frenchman's hand, which put an end to his appetite." They were accustomed to pick up the dead men, and to subsist for weeks on them.

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS.

This may, at first blush, appear somewhat paradoxical, but upon the smallest investigation the mystery a vanishes. Most men are rather dissatisfied at reading a newspaper, unless it affords them some very interesting and important intelligence: But let us consider a moment; Do not ninety nine to an hundred of this kind of intelligence, consist in the calamities of our fellow creatures; And if so, *no news* is comparatively, *good news*.

A sleigh driving over the ice loaded with men and women, broke through, and all drowned; A vessel foundered at sea, or bilged on the rocks; the men perished, or perhaps one or two saved, but suffered amazing hardships: Men robbed and murdered: A house burnt: A town laid in ashes, destroyed by an earthquake, or a violent inundation; thousands perished, and ruined: An obstinate engagement between two ships A battle between two armies, with great effusion of human blood; hundreds, nay, thousands killed, wounded and taken prisoners.—What we call important, is most generally calamitous, attended with wounds, bloodshed, misery and death; and when so, is bad news; I say, therefore, *no news is good news*.

How beautiful is the order of nature! The planets move in their own orbits; the rivers in their own channels; and every good man in the way which nature and education have allotted him: No man is robbed; no house plundered; no town burnt; no sound of the warrior, and garments rolled in blood; no remarkable disaster befalls any one; But then there is a dearth of news, and the people fall uneasy. Newspapers, say they, are now a days hardly worth reading: But let us put a proper construction on all events, and we shall find that *no news is good news*; because we are then to suppose that harmony and good fortune pervades the world.

PRICES OF STOCKS,

Philadelphia, 8th Sept. 1797.

6 per Cent.	16/8	
3 per Cent.	10/4	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	12/4	
BANK United States,	18 per ct.	advance.
—— Pennsylvania,	21	do.
—— North America,	46	do.
Insurance Co. N. A shares	45 to 50	do.
—— —— Pennsylvania,	par	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
—— at 60 days	65
—— at 90 days	62
Amsterdam, per guilder	40
—— 90 days	42

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New York, September 8th.

ARRIVED.		Days
Brig Dolly, Simpson,	Jamaica,	27
Packet Fame, Bliss,	Newport.	

Arrived brig Dolly, captain Simpson, 27 days from Jamaica. Sailed in company with captains Smith and King, both for New York. Off the Comanes fell in with the Thunderer and Carnatic of 74 guns, and the Severn and Regulus of 40, and a frigate bound to cruize off the Havanna.

Sept. 1, off Cape Hatteras, spoke the ship Justina, of New York, from Oporto, bound to Baltimore, all well.

The brig Lucy, capt. Gore, failed about 10 days before the Dolly, to windward, to join the convoy.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

Arrived brig Maria, Taylor, Cronstadt, Russia, 69 days. Left schr. Eliza, Kempton, of Few Bedford; ship Reliance, Webber, of Boston; Thomas and Sarah, Nichols, of do. to sail in a few days, Thetis, Crocker, of do. do. George and Mary, Laughton, of Providence, do. Aug. 12, lat. 30, long. 41, saw the brig Hopewell, Darling, of Salem, from Russia. Aug. 5, lat. 51, 30, long. 31, spoke brig Hazard, Roberts, 21 days from Boston, for Rotterdam.

Ship Franklin, Chaffee, St. Ubes, 70 days.

Snow Lydia, Washburn, of this place, has been condemned at St. Martin's by the French.

The Charles, of Newburyport, 27 days from Virginia, for Liverpool, was spoken July 27, lat. 58, long. 29.

Sdip Rebecca, Rinker, of Newburyport has been taken by an English frigate, and sent for Halifax.

NEW-LONDON, September 6.

Arrived, brig Resolution, Bowdish, 30 days from Martinique.

Sailed, schooner Friendship, Baldwin, for Guadaloupe; ship Speculator, Billings; and brig Polly and Betsey, Williams, for ditto.

Arrived, ship Augusta, Storey, of New-Haven, short of water, in 9 weeks from Londonderry, bound to Philadelphia, with 200 passengers, mechanics and farmers; about 30 of which only are redemptioners; all in good health. They speak highly of the humane treatment which they received of captain Storey. August 12, spoke sloop Phœnix, of Norwich, in long. 63½, lat. 39½ eight days out. 23d August, spoke ship Charlotte, Dannenburger, from Philadelphia, bound to Hamburgh, long. 64, 30, lat. 39, 20, 8 days out. August 25, spoke schooner Amelia, Clinton, from Martinique, bound to New-Haven, 24 days out. 1st September, spoke ship Ann, Black, of Alexandria, for Europe, 8 days out.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims against the estate of JOHN COLE, Umbrella Maker, late deceased, will apply within a month from the date hereof, to Mrs. Cole, at the south east corner of Green and Second streets, for their arrangement.

N. B. If all demands are not sent in before the expiration of the above mentioned time, they will not be allowed, as his property will be disposed of.

Sept 9. 3t

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the ensuing 6 days, will be served on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Persons wishing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers dtf

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

POST OFFICE, September 5th, 1797.

☞ The Post Office will be removed tomorrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. to Mr. Dunlap's Coach house, 12th street, between Market and Chesnut street, where merchants and others will please to send for their letters, as the letter carriers during the continuance of the present prevailing sickness will not be sent out.

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 6c cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 3

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *August 29.*—6t

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, pursuant to the fifth clause of their Charter, and at the request of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and upwares," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as may be presented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 20. w&stS25

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14.

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 6 wmwsif

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 2aw2w

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. eo3t

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of

Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eo1m

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. 3mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent Dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are			20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess. A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp

2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial prosings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her Scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §rmsf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

No. 183.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the University of "Pennsylvania. President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

Priestly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—ws1f

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot8s

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hallons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, fidle-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, used, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &am.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Anu's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t